

1904.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

JOHN FLETCHER LITTLE,

M.B. CANTAB., M.R.C.P. LOND.,

Medical Officer of Health for Harrow.

HARROW :
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HARROW-ON-THE-HILL

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

POPULATION, 1904 (ESTIMATED TO MIDDLE OF YEAR), 12,313.

INHABITED HOUSES, 2,307. EMPTY HOUSES, 180.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE, 5·3.

POPULATION, 1901 (Census), 10,220.

AREA, 2,197 STATUTE ACRES.

POPULATION, 1891 (CENSUS), 5,725. AREA, 1,000 STATUTE ACRES.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1904.

32, HARLEY STREET, LONDON, W.

JANUARY 30TH, 1905.

To the Chairman of the Harrow Urban District Council.

SIR,

I have the honour to present to you my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

The estimated population to the middle of the year was 12,313.

QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS.

The difficulties of ascertaining, with even reasonable accuracy, the population of a rapidly growing town like Harrow is such that a decennial census is insufficient. The changes that occur in 10 years are so great that in the intervals the estimates of population are often wide of the mark. I, therefore, recommend the Council to have a census taken of the inhabitants on the 30th June, 1906.

No other information is needed, and the expense would be only trifling. A special census was taken in 1896, and proved of great value. The cost of that census was £8. 10s.

BIRTH-RATE.

During the year the births of 134 boys and 143 girls were registered, total 277, showing a birth-rate of 22·4 per 1,000. The average for the previous ten years was 22·4.

DEATH-RATE.

There were 104 deaths registered:—50 males and 54 females, the death-rate being 8·4 per 1,000. Of these deaths, 37 occurred in the March quarter, 23 in the June quarter, 16 in the September quarter, and 28 in the December quarter.

There were 33 deaths in the parish of St. Mary, 33 in Roxeth, and 38 in Greenhill. When to these are added the deaths of seven Harrow paupers in the Hendon Workhouse, one death in the County Lunatic Asylum at Wandsworth, and two deaths in London Hospitals, the total number of deaths is 114, giving a net death-rate of 9·2 per 1,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The following is the distribution of the 104 deaths in Harrow, according to age:—

Under 1 year	..	..	30	}	Under 5 years of age	..	36	
Over 1 year and under 5	..	..	6					
„ 5	..	..	15	..	}	Over 5 years	..	68
„ 15	25	..					7
„ 25	65	..					30
„ 65	..	..	..	29				
				—					
				104					
				</					

I am indebted to Mr. Strachan, your Clerk, for procuring the above information.

No deaths of non-residents occurred in the Cottage Hospital, or in any other public institutions in, or belonging to the district.

Two deaths of Harrow residents were reported as occurring in London Hospitals, and one in the County Lunatic Asylum at Wandsworth. Such returns have not been furnished previously. These have been added to the deaths, so as to obtain the net deaths belonging to the district.

At a meeting of the Medical Officers of Health in the County of Middlesex convened by Dr. Young, the Medical Officer of Health for the County, at the Guildhall, Westminster, January 13th, 1905, it was agreed that it was desirable to make arrangements so that each district should be furnished with the returns of persons dying outside, but belonging to each district. When this is done, as it is hoped it will be this year, all the Medical Officers of the County will be able to ascertain the true death-rate, and I purpose making a special report to the Council on the subject.

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

The Infantile Death-rate for the year was 108 per 1,000 births, which is a great increase on that of the previous year, when it was 66·6, and is slightly above the average for the previous 10 years, which was 98·7.

Two causes contributed to the increase, namely, premature births and diarrhoea. There were nine from the former cause, as compared with four in 1903, and an average of two in the previous five years. Diarrhoea caused three deaths, whilst there were no deaths from this cause in 1903.

Directions for Infant Feeding.—Your Council has carried out my recommendation that leaflets giving instructions on infant feeding and management should be supplied to the Registrar of Births, to be handed by him to the parents when infants are registered. This plan has been found extremely useful, and many of the parents have expressed their gratitude for the information thus afforded them. I hope shortly to see good results.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were no deaths during the year from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric (Typhoid), Small-pox, or Chicken-pox. There was one death from Erysipelas.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that there was only one death from Notifiable Infectious Disease during the year in a population of over 12,000 people.

The following deaths occurred from non-notifiable diseases, namely, Measles 2, Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhoea 5, Malaria 1, giving a total of 9, and a zymotic death-rate of $\cdot 7$ per 1,000 living, which is a slight increase as compared with that of 1903, which was $\cdot 6$ per 1,000 living.

If to these is added one death from Erysipelas, we find the total mortality from zymotic disease has been 10 during the year, giving a death-rate from this cause of $\cdot 8$ per 1000, which is an increase as compared with that of 1903.

During the last seven years there have been 108 cases of Scarlet Fever in the district, and only one death. This, I believe, is owing to the mild type of the disease, and to the skilful nursing which the majority of the cases have received in your Isolation Hospital.

There were 53 cases of infectious disease certified during the year, classified as follows:—

Scarlet Fever, 33; Small-pox, 1; Diphtheria, 6; Erysipelas, 4; Puerperal Fever, 1; Enteric, 1; and Varicella (Chicken-pox), 7.

DIPHTHERIA.

Six cases of this disease were certified during the year, but fortunately no death occurred from it.

The prudent provision, by your Council, for fresh supplies of Anti-toxin, now enables any medical practitioner in the town to promptly administer this remedy, which has proved so effectual in diminishing the terrible mortality from this disease. It should be widely known that it can be procured during the day and night at the Sanitary Inspector's Office, and also at night at his residence, 1, Oakley Road, Greenhill. It should also be known to the medical profession and the public that diagnosis swabs and tubes are supplied by the Council, and can be procured at the same places. A diagnosis is then telegraphed by the Lister Institute at the expense of the Council. The public

should know that when this remedy is administered during the first 24 hours of the disease the mortality is reduced almost to the vanishing point, and that each hour's delay adds greatly to the danger to life.

There were five bacteriological examinations during the year.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Only one case of this disease was certified during the year, and the patient recovered.

The following are the records during the last 7 years:—
1898, 14; 1899, 12; 1900, 8; 1901, 7; 1902, 4; 1903, 4;
1904, 1.

I pointed out in last year's report that in order to assist the medical profession in making in these often obscure cases, a diagnosis at an early stage, your Council has made arrangements with the Lister Institute so that they can procure the tubes from the Sanitary Inspector's Office, for the prompt examination of the patient's blood, and a diagnosis will be sent by telegram to the medical attendant free of charge. The more widely this is known, the better will be our sanitary record, for early diagnosis prevents error in treatment.

There was only one bacteriological examination during the year.

TYPHOID FEVER, SHELL-FISH, AND RAW VEGETABLES.

I feel it right, in each Annual Report, to remind the public of the dangers of eating raw shell-fish and raw vegetables, except when derived from a source above suspicion. It cannot be too widely known that typhoid fever is readily produced by eating oysters, cockles, mussels, or any other shell-fish, unless properly cooked. This is true also of vegetables, such as lettuce, watercress, radishes, etc., unless they are thoroughly cleansed by trustworthy hands.

DANGER FROM SMALL-POX.

There was one case of Small-pox in the district during the year. It was promptly removed to South Mimms Hospital. Happily, no other certificate of the disease has been received. The danger of an invasion is ever present,

as there are many districts in other parts of England where severe epidemics have been and are still raging, and recently there has been a serious outbreak at Willesden.

Owing to the provision made by your Council of beds in a temporary hut, and of other beds at Clare Hall (South Mimms), your Sanitary Officers are prepared at any time to deal with an outbreak should such, unfortunately, take place. There is no doubt that one of the most frequent causes of the spread of this disease is the visits of infected tramps to the district. This source of danger has attracted a good deal of attention, and it is to be hoped that effective measures will soon be taken to prevent it.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL FOR MIDDLESEX.

This question has advanced a long way towards solution. A number of Public Authorities sufficient to provide the required rateable value has applied to the Local Government Board for the formation of a Joint Hospital Board, and it is to be hoped that the Small-pox Hospital at South Mimms will soon become the property of those authorities who see the need of it.

SYSTEMATIC INTERCHANGE OF WEEKLY RETURNS OF CERTIFICATES.

The lack of information with regard to infectious diseases in surrounding districts has at times seriously hampered your Sanitary Officers in their work.

A weekly return of certified cases of infectious disease to the Local Government Board does not meet the case, as it is limited to certain districts, and Dr. Young, the County Medical Officer of Health, has inaugurated a system for a weekly interchange of such information between the Medical Officers of Middlesex. The knowledge thus acquired will prove of great value should outbreaks of infectious and epidemic disease occur.

Mr. Kramm now furnishes weekly returns for Harrow to both the County Council and the Local Government Board.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

Thirteen deaths were caused by Phthisis and other tubercular diseases, or 12·5 per cent. of the total mortality.

Since this disease has been shown to be infectious, and therefore preventable, sanitary authorities are considering every means to diminish its ravages, and eventually eradicate it.

Your Council has provided leaflets giving directions to the sufferers and their friends. If carried out, these will greatly help to prevent the spread of the disease. In July a meeting of the medical men of the district was convened by your Council, and they agreed to voluntarily notify cases of consumption occurring in their practice. Five cases have been since notified, and the rooms occupied by the patients have been disinfected by the Sanitary Department.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION.

This scheme has received a large amount of attention by the Sanitary Authorities of the County, and your Council has decided to support one bed. When this Institution is established, and suitable cases of the disease in an early stage are promptly sent there for treatment, a diminution of the death-rate from this cause will speedily follow.

Whilst these means are important aids towards the desired end, there still remains the obvious duty of seeing that all the houses in Harrow are dry, well lighted and well ventilated with good sanitary arrangements. This should preserve the inhabitants in such a state of health that they can resist the attacks of the deadly bacillus, and so prevent its further multiplication.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital consists of two wards, one of which contains 3 beds, the other 2 beds. In addition, it is possible to augment this accommodation by substitution of cots in place of some of the beds.

Twenty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. In addition to this, one case of Small-pox was sent to South Mimms. All these recovered.

It is my duty, once more, to bear testimony to the excellent work of Nurse Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and all who were employed at the Hospital during the year.

AMBULANCES.

There are two Ambulances, one for Small-pox cases, and one for Scarlet Fever.

DISINFECTION.

Formic Aldehyde spray and lamp are used for the disinfection of rooms. All bedding is removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection by Dr. Thresh's disinfectors. One covered cart is used for removing the articles, and another for returning them to the houses.

ENLARGEMENT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The plans for the Scarlet Fever Wards (to contain 10 beds) have received the approval of the Local Government Board ; the necessary consent for the loan has been received and the work will be begun forthwith. The necessity for this increased accommodation has been shown by the fact that during the outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the year, our present accommodation (five beds) was exhausted, and I recommended your Council to consider the propriety of providing temporary additional accommodation. When the new block is in use we shall be able to admit Diphtheria cases to the Hospital. At present the patients have to be treated in their own homes.

With the rapidly-increasing population, this will be a valuable addition to your sanitary defences against epidemic disease.

ROAD LEADING TO THE HOSPITAL.

The road leading to the Isolation Hospital is in such a condition in bad weather as to be dangerous, and I respectfully recommend your Council to have it properly made up.

MOUNT PARK DISTRICT.

In my report for 1903 I stated my reasons for recommending that this district should be transferred to Harrow. I regard this as so important that I feel it my duty to again repeat them.

“ The question of the transfer of this district to Harrow is one the importance and necessity of which are self-evident.

“ Geographically speaking, it is an integral part of the town, and has no direct communication with Northolt (to which it at present belongs). The houses are built on a triangular wedge of land, the point of which reaches almost to High Street. The inhabitants are dependent upon Harrow for water, for gas, for drainage, for religious services, for medical assistance, for extinction of fire, and for most of the necessities and comforts of life. Being totally disconnected from Northolt, the residents are compelled to use the Harrow roads, to the maintenance of which they do not contribute.

“ It is advisable, for sanitary reasons, that the district should be under the control of the Harrow Local Authority, and it is therefore desirable that it should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Council.

“ Although efforts have been made to bring about this end, they have hitherto failed. The matter becomes more urgent every year, and I trust that further efforts will soon be made which will meet with success.”

INHABITED AND EMPTY HOUSES.

According to Mr. Kramm's report, the number of inhabited houses to the middle of the year was 2,307. These, divided amongst a population of 12,313, give the average number of persons per house as 5.3, including schools, school boarding-houses and convents. The number of empty houses is 180.

NEW HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.

I have to thank Mr. Percy Bennetts, your Engineer, for the following facts :—

The number of plans approved by the Council was :
New Houses, 168 ; Shops, 8 ; Hotel, 1 ; Alterations, 13 ;
Buildings, not dwellings, 16 ; New Roads, 5.

Private Streets made up, and declared public, are as follows :—

Welldon Crescent, and extensions of Springfield and Angel Roads, have been made up under the Public Health Act, 1875.

The following streets having been made up were declared as highways repairable by the inhabitants at large:—Greenhill Road, Butler Road, Vaughan Road, Cross Road, Lansdowne Road, Whitehall Road, Welldon Crescent. Extensions of Springfield and Angel Roads.

New stables and cart sheds have been erected at the Dépôt.

Two new ejectors have been put down at Greenhill Lane, Greenford Road, to deal with sewage from a lower level, in consequence of the construction of the Great Central Railway.

The Mortuary has been used for five cases.

Mr. Bennetts further reports that no plans of flats have been approved by the Council during the year. This I regard as highly satisfactory, as however necessary such dwellings may be in crowded cities, they should be reserved for adults, and not for young children, in places like Harrow. When they are used as family residences it becomes extremely difficult to prevent the spread of infectious and epidemic diseases, and the infantile death-rate is much higher than when families live in separate houses.

It is desirable in the public interest that the erection of flats should be discouraged as much as possible.

NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

This work has been begun by Mr. Kramm, your Sanitary Inspector, and is proceeding with as much rapidity as his other duties will permit. He reports as follows:—

This work was commenced at the latter part of the year in the following roads, and the work of affixing numbers to the houses is now complete:—St. Ann's Road, Angel Road, Byron Road, and St. Kilda's Road, also Havelock Place.

Notices have also been served respecting house numbering in Headstone, Roxborough and Kymberley Roads.

When this work is finished, the keeping of our sanitary records will be greatly simplified.

DANGER FROM FIRE.

In my report for 1903, I drew the attention of the Council to the danger from fire in a number of the houses in Harrow, owing to the fact that the windows are so constructed that an adult would find it difficult, if not impos-

sible, to pass through them when escape was cut off by the ordinary means.

Mr. Bennetts informs me that no inspection of such houses has been made on behalf of the Council, and I would again recommend that the Surveyor and Captain of the Fire Brigade be asked to inspect and report what changes are needed in order to insure escape in case of fire in such dwellings. The lesson from the calamitous fires in the Eton School boarding-houses ought not to be forgotten.

OVERCROWDING.

During the year Mr. Kramm made a house to house visitation of Alma Road, Alma Crescent, and a part of Parkfield Road, where it was found that nine cases of overcrowding existed. This was entirely caused by navvies engaged on the Railway works under construction in and around the district.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

By-laws have been prepared under Sec. 90 of the Public Health Act (1875) and are now deposited at the Council Offices for inspection by the ratepayers.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The rents paid by the Working Classes in Harrow are so high that too large a proportion of their wages is absorbed, and too little remains to adequately provide for their daily wants, for sickness, and for old age. If the upper and middle classes, with their larger incomes, were compelled to pay one-third for rent, a remedy would speedily be found. As the working classes comprise the bulk of the population, it is a matter of vital importance to the Empire that this problem should be solved. The investigations that have lately taken place into the causes of the deterioration of the national physique have shown that one of the chief factors is overcrowding, and this is caused by high rents.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.—CARAVANS.

During the year five caravans have been observed in the district, and twelve nuisances caused by them have been abated.

COLNE VALLEY WATER SUPPLY.

The report of Mr. Kramm is as follows :—

Samples of water have been taken quarterly during the year, and Analysts report that the supply was pure, and up to its usual high standard.

WATER-CLOSETS WITHOUT WATER.

There still remain a few of these insanitary appliances in the district. They are diminishing in number each year, and I hope that before long not one will be left in the town.

SEWAGE FARMS.

Mr. Percy Bennetts, your Engineer, reports that the effluents at both farms have been kept in a satisfactory condition, except in the case of one sample taken from Newton Fields Farm by the Middlesex County Council.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held, and sanction obtained for a loan to purchase additional land at Newton Farm, which has now been done.

The bacteria beds at Greenhill Farm have been enlarged.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS.

Some of these places have reached such a standard of sanitation that, with a few further improvements, they would satisfy all requirements of the Dairies and Cow-sheds Orders and the Regulations thereunder. Others lag far behind. The cow-sheds, in some cases, are not sufficiently lighted, nor kept clean. The cattle are not groomed, and the hind quarters, tails, udders, and teats are in many cases caked with dung.

All sanitarians are agreed that the provision of clean milk is of the first importance in preventing infant sickness and mortality. The persons of the employées, particularly the hands, should be kept thoroughly clean, as well as the cattle, cow-sheds, and utensils. When this is done, new milk may be safely consumed by children, without being cooked. In this state it is far more valuable as a food than milk that has been boiled or otherwise treated. When milk contains even a small quantity of impurity, or if it is kept during hot weather or in insanitary places, it rapidly

deteriorates, and many cases of diarrhoea, and other dangerous and fatal diseases ensue. These places are inspected by myself and Mr. Kramm each half-year, and oftener, if necessary.

At a meeting of Medical Officers of Health in the County, the opinion was expressed that inspection of milk premises should be frequent, with a view to seeing that the regulations are complied with.

MILK FROM OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

A very large amount of the milk supply of Harrow comes from places outside the district, and in many of these the sanitary conditions of the cow-sheds and dairy farms are far from satisfactory. This lamentable state of affairs is being anxiously considered by sanitarians and public authorities, and, doubtless, before long legislative measures will be taken to insure a higher standard of sanitation all over the kingdom.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—ABATTOIR.

Although the Council is carrying out other important improvements in the sanitation of the town, I feel it right to remind the members that the earlier the provision of a public slaughter-house, or abattoir, the less costly it will be to the ratepayers. The present system of private slaughter-houses, even when carried on under the best conditions, is unsatisfactory, and the inspection of meat cannot be effectually carried out.

BAKEHOUSES, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, ETC.

There are 11 bakehouses (3 underground), 7 slaughter-houses, 11 butcher's shops, 6 fish shops, 5 milk shops, 9 dairy farms and 2 laundries.

A steady improvement in the condition of these places has been maintained, and with a few exceptions they are, on the whole, satisfactory.

WORKSHOPS.

Mr. Kramm reports as follows:—

There are 20 of the above places in the district, and when inspected they were all found in a clean and wholesome condition.

No complaints have been received from the Factory and Workshops Inspectors during the year.

DUST COLLECTION.

Mr. Kramm, your Sanitary Inspector, reports that a weekly collection of dust and house refuse has been maintained, and during the year only five complaints have been received. In the centre of the town, the dust should be collected twice each week, especially during the summer.

REFUSE DESTROYER.

The disposal of house refuse of the district will soon require the consideration of the Council. The provision of a Refuse Destroyer, and the utilisation of the heat produced by it might prove economical in any scheme requiring motive power.

RECREATION GROUNDS AND OPEN SPACES.

There are, inside the district, to which the public have free access, 24 acres of ground, and immediately outside, over the boundary, the Roxeth Recreation Ground, containing about 17 acres. The property of Harrow School, including their playing fields, amounts to about 175 acres, all of which is open country, and likely to remain so.

In addition to this, 247 acres of land have been purchased for their School by Old Harrovians, so that the picturesque view from Harrow Hill, and the amenities of the School, shall be preserved.

CEMETERIES.

There are four Cemeteries in the district, viz., St. Mary's Churchyard, Roxeth Churchyard, Pinner Road Cemetery, and the Visitation Convent Private Cemetery, and no nuisance has been caused by them.

UNHEALTHY FOOD.

No unhealthy food has been discovered by your Sanitary Officers during the year. I recommend that for future reports application be made by the Council to the County Council for the number of samples taken in the district by Mr. Watts, the County Food and Drugs Inspector, with the results of the proceedings.

PUBLIC URINALS.

With the growth of the town, and the influx of many visitors, the need of public urinals becomes more pressing. I recommend that one should be provided in each of the three parishes that constitute the town.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Bennetts, your Engineer, has furnished me with the appended reports, which are as follows:—

The minimum temperatures were reached in November ($21^{\circ}00$), January ($23^{\circ}00$), and December ($23^{\circ}00$).

The maximum temperatures were reached in July ($88^{\circ}00$), August ($88^{\circ}00$), and June ($77^{\circ}00$).

The lowest mean temperatures were registered in January ($32^{\circ}00$), March ($33^{\circ}32$), and February ($33^{\circ}72$).

The highest mean temperatures were recorded in July ($75^{\circ}42$), August ($70^{\circ}68$), and June ($67^{\circ}10$).

The rainfall for the year was $25\cdot56$ inches, which is $14\cdot22$ less than in 1903, and $2\cdot67$ less than the average for the previous 10 years.

The rainfall for each of the previous 10 years was as follows:—1903, $36\cdot78$; 1902, $22\cdot05$; 1901, $18\cdot58$; 1900, $24\cdot89$; 1899, $23\cdot42$; 1898, $18\cdot0$; 1897, $26\cdot01$; 1896, $26\cdot88$; 1895, $25\cdot21$; 1894, $29\cdot48$. The average for these 10 years is $25\cdot13$.

I send the usual summary of sanitary statistics for 10 years, and also the appended reports.

In conclusion, allow me again to thank your Council for their continued kindness and consideration, and to express my indebtedness to your Officers; Mr. Strachan, your Clerk; Mr. Percy Bennetts, your Engineer; and Mr. Kramm, your Sanitary Inspector, for the ready and cheerful assistance they have always rendered me in my work.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FLETCHER LITTLE,

M.B. Cantab., M.R.C.P., Lond., Medical Officer of Health for Harrow.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.						Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.	Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.				
1894	7,118	161	22.6	20	124	70	9.8	4		70	9.8		
1895	7,807	169	21.6	18	106	73	9.3	7		73	9.3		
1896	8,373	194	23.7	22	113	71	8.5	8		71	8.5		
1897	8,777	196	22.3	14	71	72	8.03	2	2	74	8.5		
1898	9,293	195	22.0	20	102.5	109	11.7	17	8	117	12.5		
1899	10,077	221	21.9	29	131	108	10.7	14	11	119	11.8		
1900	10,540	238	22.5	20	84	103	9.7	4	6	109	10.3		
1901	10,540	238	22.5	29	121.8	90	8.5	3	6	96	9.1		
1902	10,850	251	23.1	17	67.7	88	8.1	6	6	94	8.6		
1903	11,337	255	22.4	17	66.6	87	7.6	6	2	96	8.4		
Averages for years 1894-1903	9,471	211	22.4	20	98.7	87	9.1	6	4	91	9.6		
1904	12,313	277	22.4	30	108.0	104	8.4	6	10	114	9.2		

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 2,197

Total population at all ages, 10,220.

Number of inhabited houses, 1,893.

Average number of persons per house, 5.3.

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.					Total Cases notified in each locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					S. Mary's.	Roxeth.	Greenhill.	S. Mary's.	Roxeth.	Greenhill.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.						
Small-pox	1					1	1			1		
Diphtheria.....	6		2	3		1	2	1	3			
Erysipelas	4			1		3	1	1	2			
Scarlet Fever.	33		7	20	5	1	10	12	11	9	13	6
Enteric Fever	1					1		1				
Puerperal Fever	1					1			1			
Varicella	7	1	3	2	1		4	1	2			
Totals	53	1	12	26	6	8	18	16	19	10	13	6

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, DURING YEAR

1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.							Total deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards	
Measles	2		2					
Whooping-Cough	1		1					
Continued Fever	1					1		
Diarrhœa	5	3	1				1	
Erysipelas	1	1						
Phthisis	10	1			2	7		
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	1		1			1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	13				1	8	4	1
Pneumonia	1			1				
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	12	4	2			2	4	
Alcoholism	1					1		
Premature Birth	9	9						
Heart Disease	1					1		
All other causes	54	11			4	14	25	4
All causes	104 114	30	6	2	7	30 34	29 35	6

METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT HARROW DURING THE YEAR 1904,

By J. PERCY BENNETTS, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Month.	Hygrometer.		Temperature.				Rainfall.				Wind.
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Max.	Min.	Earth.		Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.		No. of days on which '01 or more fell.	Pre-vailing Wind.
					1ft.	4ft.		Depth.	Date.		
JANUARY.											
Means	37·39	37·23	43·84	32·30	39·16	43·97	2·94	0·54	30th.	23	S.W.
Highest	51·00	50·00	54·00	41·00	42·00	46·00					S.E.
Lowest	25·00	25·00	32·00	23·00	37·00	40·00					N.W.
FEBRUARY.											
Means	37·38	36·27	43·90	33·72	39·65	43·00	2·59	0·44	9th.	19	S.W.
Highest	49·00	48·00	52·00	48·00	42·00	43·00					N.W.
Lowest	28·00	28·00	32·00	27·00	38·00	43·00					N.E.
MARCH.											
Means	38·39	37·13	46·65	33·32	40·07	42·45	1·65	0·29	29th.	16	N.E.
Highest	48·00	48·00	59·00	47·00	43·00	43·00					S.E.
Lowest	30·00	30·00	36·00	25·00	37·00	42·00					S.W.
APRIL.											
Means	48·60	45·73	56·86	40·93	46·60	45·10	0·98	0·29	22nd.	13	N.W.
Highest	53·00	52·00	66·00	51·00	49·00	47·00					S.W.
Lowest	43·00	41·00	50·00	35·00	43·00	44·00					
MAY.											
Means	53·29	50·16	60·87	45·93	52·22	48·55	2·54	0·51	20th.	19	S.W.
Highest	66·00	62·00	71·00	59·00	66·00	51·00					N.W.
Lowest	43·00	41·00	49·00	34·00	48·00	47·00					N.E.
JUNE.											
Means	57·97	54·30	67·10	49·30	56·93	52·77	0·72	0·26	14th.	8	N.E.
Highest	66·00	60·00	77·00	54·00	59·00	54·00					N.W.
Lowest	48·00	46·00	61·00	42·00	55·00	51·00					
JULY.											
Means	66·03	60·58	75·42	55·74	62·52	56·35	2·41	1·09	25th.	11	S.W.
Highest	74·00	67·00	88·00	62·00	65·00	59·00					N.W.
Lowest	59·00	55·00	66·00	51·00	59·00	54·00					N.E.
AUGUST.											
Means	61·80	57·71	70·68	52·32	61·19	58·84	1·92	0·90	31st.	11	N.W.
Highest	78·00	68·00	88·00	61·00	65·00	60·00					S.W.
Lowest	55·07	51·00	61·00	43·00	58·00	58·00					

METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT HARROW DURING THE YEAR 1904,
By J. PERCY BENNETTS, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Month.	Hygrometer.		Temperature.				Rainfall.				Wind.
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Max.	Min.	Earth.		Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.		No. of days on which '01 or more fell.	Prevailing Wind.
					1ft.	4ft.		Depth.	Date.		
SEPTEMBER.											
Means	54·60	52·90	63·60	47·53	56·63	57·53	1·49	0·31	30th.	11	S.E.
Highest	66·00	62·00	75·00	62·00	60·00	58·00					N.E.
Lowest	43·00	43·00	58·00	36·00	54·00	56·00					N.W.
OCTOBER.											
Means	49·16	47·97	56·35	42·87	51·84	54·65	1·40	0·34	6th.	12	N.W.
Highest	59·00	58·00	66·00	55·00	54·00	56·00					N.E.
Lowest	35·00	35·00	49·00	33·00	48·00	53·00					
NOVEMBER.											
Means	38·83	37·93	47·03	34·93	45·70	51·02	1·76	0·56	7th.	14	N.W.
Highest	56·00	54·00	59·00	45·00	53·00	53·00					
Lowest	23·00	23·00	33·00	21·00	39·00	48·00					
DECEMBER.											
Means	38·39	38·09	44·32	34·49	41·00	46·74	2·16	0·47	6th.	18	S.W.
Highest	52·00	50·00	55·00	50·00	44·00	48·00					N.W.
Lowest	24·00	25·00	33·00	23·00	38·00	45·00					S.E.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS
OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	8		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	80		
Workplaces			
Homeworkers' Premises			
Total.....	88		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M, Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances.....				
Sanitary } insufficient				
accommoda- } unsuitable or defective				
tions } not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101).....				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)				
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107)				
Giving out work { unwholesome (S.108) to be done in { premises which { infected (S. 110) ... are {				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109)				
Other offences.....				
Total				

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :--		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)		Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors
Other		
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
In use during 1903		3
Certificates granted { in 1903		2
{ in 1904		1
In use at the end of 1904.....		3
Homework :—		Number of
<i>Lists of Outworkers</i> (S. 107) :—		Lists. Out- workmen
Lists received		
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities.....		
{ received from other Authorities		
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises</i> :—		Wearing Apparel. Other
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)		{ Nil. Nil.
Case of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises....		
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)		
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904:—		
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.		Dressmakers and Milliners .. 13
		Tailors 3
		Cycle-works, Carpenters, &c. 4
Total number of workshops on Register		20

Inspections.							Notices.					Dwelling Houses.					Houses let in separate Dwellings or Lodgings.			Common Lodging Houses.			Canal Boats used as Dwellings.			Moveable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.		
Complaints received.	Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.	Number of Premises periodically Inspected.	Houses Inspected from House-to-House.	Total Number of Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected.	Total Number of Re-Inspections after Order of Notice.	Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections.	Letters Written.	Cautionary Notices given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses served.	Convictions obtained.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as unfit for Habitation.	Re-opened after Repairs, Alterations, &c.	Demolished.	Illegal Underground Dwellings Vacated.	Numbered Registered under Bye-laws.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under Bye-laws.	Periodical Frequency or number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under the Acts.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.	Number observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom abated.	Number Removed from District.
55	51	88	72	247	398	756	52	7	1	nil.	nil.	89	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	5	12	nil.

SANITARY WORK, 1904.

Schools.	2	Number in District.	
	nil.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	
	nil.	Number found defective.	
Workshops and Work-places.	20	Number in District.	
	Quarterly.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	
	nil.	Contravention of Factory Acts.	
Laundries.	2	Number in District.	
	Quarterly.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	
	nil.	Contravention of Factory Acts.	
Bakehouses.	11	Number in District.	
	Quarterly.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	
	nil.	Contravention of Factory Acts.	
Slaughter-houses.	7	Number on Register.	
	Quarterly.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	
	nil.	Contravention of Bye-laws.	
Cow-sheds.	2	Number on Register.	
	Quarterly.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	
	nil.	Contravention of Bye-laws.	
Dairies and Milk-shops.	or	No. on Register.	
	Quarterly.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	
	nil.	Contravention of Bye-Laws.	
Unsound Food.	nil.	Animals seized.	
	nil.	Articles or Parcels seized.	
	nil.	Samples taken.	
Adulterated Food.	nil.	Found Adulterated.	
	nil.	Number of Premises in District.	
	nil.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	
Offensive Trades.	nil.	Contravention of Bye-laws.	
	2	Accommodation.	
	or	Number of bodies received.	
Mortuaries.			

SANITARY WORK, 1904.

Water Supply and Water Service.										Drainage and Sewerage.																				
Wells.			Houses, Water Laid on to.	Percentage of Houses Supplied from Mains.	Cisterns.		Flush Cisterns Provided to W.C.'s.	Draw-Taps Removed from Cisterns to Mains.	Percentage of Houses Supplied on Constant System.	Privy and Ash Pits, Ash and Earth Closets.			Water Closets.					Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets.	Drains.					Cesspools.		Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.	Sewers.			
nil.	nil.	Closed as Polluted.			New, Provided.	Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.				Overflow Pipes Disconnected from Drains.	Above Ground Receptacles Substituted for Pits.	Movable Receptacles Substituted for fixed.	Water Closets Substituted for Dry Receptacles.	New, Constructed.	New Apparatus Provided.	Repaired, Cleansed, &c.	Supplied with Water, or Supply Rendered Efficient.		Ventilated.	Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c.	Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.	Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes, &c., Disconnected.	Soil Pipes and Drains Ventilated.	Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted.	Reconstructed.		New, Laid.	Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleansed, &c.	Abolished and Drain Connected to Sewer.	Yards of New Sewers Laid.	Yards of Sewers Reconstructed.
nil.	nil.	1	3	100 per cent.	nil.	5	38	nil.	100 per cent.	nil.	nil.	nil.	85	46	69	71	58	99 per cent.	174	63	27	25	39	29	30	nil.	nil.	99 per cent.	147	93

Disinfection.	76	Rooms Fumigated.
	3	Rooms Stripped and Cleansed.
	1231	Articles Disinfected or Destroyed.
Dust.	19	Dustbins Repaired.
	26	New Bins Provided.
	25	Movable Receptacles substituted for Fixed.
	Weekly.	Periodical Frequency of Dust Removal.
	5	Number of Complaints of Non-removal Received.
Dampness.	64	Roofs Repaired, &c.
	41	Guttering and Rain-pipes Repaired, &c.
	5	Gardens, Areas, &c., Levelled and Drained.
	42	Yards paved and Drained.
	12	Surface Adjoining Houses Paved.
	2	Dry Areas Provided.
	20	Ventilation below Floor Provided.
	1	Basements rendered impervious.
	9	Overcrowding.
	4	Smoke.
Sundry Nuisances Abated.	49	Accumulation of Refuse.
	1	Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water.
	4	Foul Pigs and other Animals.
	108	Other Nuisances.
	nil.	Outbreak.
Contagious Diseases of Animals.	nil	Animals Infected.
	nil.	Animals Destroyed.
	nil.	Number of Licensed Premises.
Infant Life Protection Act.	nil.	Number of Children.
	nil.	Number of Deaths.

